



THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL

Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our Community and in our State and to the preservation of our States' Rights

Vol. 3, No. 8

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF AMERICA—MAY 1958

Jackson, Mississippi

Southern Churches Urge Mixing

Presbyterians, too

Assembly Condemns Tradition

The 98th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S., has gone on record with a condemnation of racial segregation.

At its meeting in Charlotte, N. C., the last week in April, the Assembly ignored vigorous protests from Mississippi and Alabama representatives to approve a controversial report by the committee on Christian relations.

The report, adopted by a voice vote, says the Assembly "takes the broad view of opposing racial segregation and supporting the U. S. Supreme Court school integration decision as the law of the land."

"The Christian conscience," the Southern Presbyterians said, "cannot rest content with any legal or compulsive arrangement that brands any people as inferior; which denies them the full right of citizenship on the ground of race, color or social status."

NO MUZZLE ON MIXERS

The report continues, "The Assembly will not muzzle or abolish the Council on Christian Relations, the agency which has most forcefully stated the church's stand on race relations. The assembly thinks the use of churches for private schools if a state should close public schools in the face of integration would be unconstitutional."

Mississippi delegates urged the Assembly to "return to Christian moderation" on the race issue. The Central Mississippi Presbytery, led by Russ Johnson of Jackson, said: "We believe that since the General Assembly took its original action on the race question in 1954, there has been a growing tendency to pressure the church to accept the integration of the races, and as time has gone on, the efforts to have the churches accept integration have been carried to the extreme."

HOW SOCIAL THE GOSPEL?

Supporters of the minority view held that they felt such matters should be left to the conscience of the individual. A minority report presented by Dr. John Reed Miller of Jackson, Miss., strongly condemned the Council on Christian Relations for dealing in social matters, and urged that the Council and the Division of Christian Relations be dissolved. Dr. Miller attacked the distribution of "social gospel" literature. The minority report lost, by a vote of 288-124.

The Rev. R. D. Littleton of Meridian, Miss., noted that the Assembly has never obtained the sentiment of Presbyterians "at the grass-roots level." Nonetheless, he pointed out, "radicals in the church" use church agencies to express their private opinions. He added, "A minister, if he wanted to, could take a church out of the Assembly very easily."

Chain Reaction



Reds Increase Influence In Many U. S. Churches

Representatives of the National Council of Churches who visit Moscow report they are received "in a most lavish Russian manner." According to an official NCC publication, the churchmen were greeted by Georgi Karpov, who represents the church on the Soviet Council of Ministers. Actually, Karpov is a major general in the Russian secret police.

According to testimony given to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee by a former Red officer who served under Karpov, "The state controls all activity of the churches in the Soviet Union. Karpov sends secret police agents to attend the seminaries that he permitted to exist. These agents graduated, and became bishops in the church."

No wonder the National Council of Churches could report officially after a 1956 visit to Russia that the American churchmen were greeted with such seeming hospitality. The NCC said Karpov "stressed the first visit by representatives of American churches, deplored the short visit, and urged many times that they come again."

A carefully-documented book showing the extent of Communist inroads into American churches and church institutions has come off the press.

"Collectivism in the Churches," by Edgar C. Bundy, is a 354-page report described as "the most startling and disturbing information which every church-goer or American should read."

Bundy cites "the well-planned, determined methods by which the destruction of our basic liberties is being carried on in the name of the 'Social Gospel'."

The book is available, at \$5 a copy, from the Church League of America, 1407 Hill Ave., Wheaton, Illinois.

Another recent publication attacking the growing menace of Communist infiltration into churches is written by a Methodist layman, A. H. McGregor.

His 32-page pamphlet is titled "Has the Methodist Church Gone Mad?" And he concludes that if it has not, it is at least well on the way.

Hitting at what he feels is Methodism's softness toward Communism, McGregor observes "The notion that we can win the Communists by our love is about as sensible as trying to love a Kodiak bear, a feat no one ever lived to tell about."

Copies of the pamphlet are available for 30 cents from A. H. McGregor, 1640 Northwest 19th Ave., Miami, Florida.

Integrationist Literature Eyed By Southern Baptists

When the Southern Baptist Convention meets at Houston, Texas May 21-23, one of the issues confronting delegates will be what some Baptists feel is an increasing integrationist content of church literature.

A prominent Baptist layman has made a study of literature used by Baptist churches and church groups, and has submitted more than a dozen examples of what he describes as the "race-mixing trend."

T. B. Maston of the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas, has written a book entitled "Christianity and World Issues." In the preface, Maston expresses the hope that the volume "will be acceptable as a text by seminary teachers and teachers in church-related colleges who are looking for a book with a definitely Christian orientation."

In his book, Maston states "Christian colleges should be the first to open their doors to all qualified young people, regardless of their race."

HONOR THY FATHER?

Such a step, he says, "conceivably might increase considerably the tension between such Christian-motivated young people and their friends and elders." But, he adds, "This is the price frequently paid by social and moral pioneers."

"An effective program involves social engineering," Maston writes, "and social engineering will require the cooperation of the church with those who have the social skills required to cope with racial pressure and problems."

Maston hails as "important contributors to the new racial situation" such organizations as "the NAACP, the National Negro Congress, the National Council of Negro Women, and the bi-racial Southern Regional Council."

(Editor's note—According to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, "The Communist-front movement in the United States among Negroes is known as the National Negro Congress.")

Maston is also the author of a pamphlet, "Integration," published by the Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention. In it, he says in part:

"We should accept the Supreme Court (school integration) decision as the law of the land. The Court has spoken and the Court represents constituted authority. We should not be a party to any movement or group that would break down respect for constituted authority or for those who exercise that authority. Furthermore, we should acknowledge that the Supreme Court could not have decided otherwise if it was going to conform to the Constitution. Also, we should admit that the decision is in harmony with our democratic concepts and with the principles of the Christian religion."

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

"As law-abiding citizens, Christians should also attempt to create an atmosphere that would make it possible for school boards and school administrators to comply with the instructions of the Supreme Court. Our churches and church-related institutions and agencies should face up to the full implications of the Supreme Court decision. We need to adjust our racial ethic to conform to the Supreme Court decision."

"We would insist that all Christians accept the fundamental principles."

Thus writes Southern Baptist Theologian Maston, who adds, "The colored peoples of the world, in the main, including (those in) the United States, are moving with the marching masses. This movement of the masses is inevitable and irresistible."

The Christian Life Commission formerly headed by Congressman Brooks Hays, now President of the Southern Baptist Convention, has issued numerous publications on the race question, most of which agree with Maston's pamphlet. These works are called "Christian Life Reports." To cite a few:

"Race Relations: A Charter of Principles" contains this statement: "We believe the Holy Spirit has been breaking down middle walls of partition between races." Incidentally, that sentence was part of a statement of principles adopted by Southern

COINCIDENCE?

Editor's note—Nashville, Tenn. is a major publication center for Southern Baptist literature. Nashville has also been for many years regional headquarters as well as a center for the preparation and distribution of church literature for several other major denominations. A number of church-controlled colleges and theological seminaries are concentrated in the area. Because it is a vital communications center for millions of Protestants, Nashville has long been a prime target on the part of the Communist conspiracy.

Those of us who love our Baptist and other Southern churches are alarmed and amazed to observe the use of our church literature to promote socialistic, pro-Communist and various other collectivist activities.

1948. Another of these statements: "We shall be willing for the Negro to vote, to serve on juries . . ."

KEEP UP WITH THE JONESKYS

A. C. Miller is author of two Reports. One, "Race Relations: A Factor in World Peace," says "Our treatment of colored people who live among us has an adverse influence on our prestige in the United Nations." Miller also says, "The recent statement of our State Department that proclamations about segregation have hurt our foreign policy shows something of the influence our policy on race has on world relations."

And in "The Racial Problem is My Problem," Miller writes: "Reduced to its final analysis, the racial problem is within me."

A Report by R. Loftin Hudson, "Is Segregation Christian?" answers that question in the negative. Hudson claims "God told Jesus to violate the rule of segregation, and Jesus himself crossed the segregation line." Hudson adds, "Non-segregated schools can be worked out by community cooperation."

LOVE THY EGGSHEAD

J. B. Weatherspoon, in "Race Relations: A Christian View," says "Another way to understanding and sympathetic attitudes is through personal and group conferences between members of the two races. Conferences between students of Negro and white colleges furnish a basis of understanding and cooperation."

He adds, "There is room for young people to engage in various services that will lend much to the breaking down of prejudices and increasing friendly relations." Weatherspoon concludes, "The far-off specter of 'race amalgamation' or 'social equality' must not keep Christian people from (doing) what is presently just."

Another Report, "Some Quiet Thoughts On A Turbulent Issue," is the text of a sermon by G. Avery Lee to the First Baptist Church of Ruston, La., on April 8, 1956. Lee asks, "In regard to the decisions of the Supreme Court, why are we so surprised and shocked? In a democracy there is no place for second-class citizens."

BELLIGERENT NEUTRAL

"We can't stop progress," Lee says, adding "I believe that our best opportunity lies in the church in the South. We are closer to the problem."

Lee says he does not want to be identified "with either group of extremists" (meaning the Citizens' Council and the NAACP). But he goes on to assert "In this venture there can be no neutrality."

"The eyes of the entire world are focused upon us," Lee says. "Remember, two-thirds of the world is colored, and they want to know how we act."

Striking a "one world" note, a Report by John Hall Jones, "The Unity

Weird New York Meeting Hears Outsider Give 'Inside' Report On Southern Councils

(The following report comes from a special correspondent of the Citizens' Council, who hid his identity to gain entrance to the meeting he describes.)

A young man stood before a New York City audience and described the Citizens' Councils in the South. The occasion was a recent forum at New York's Community Church. The topic: "An Intimate Look at the Citizens' Councils."

The speaker was Gordon Hall, author of "The Hate Campaign Against the U. N." Hall, a Unitarian from Boston, is a clean-cut, brown-haired, personable young man; there is nothing of the rabid leftist in his manner. His Northern "liberal" view of the Citizens' Council movement was presented unemotionally, with little of the anti-Southern bias one might expect.

ing an estimated 110 persons, that the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, was responsible for the organization of Councils throughout the South. He referred to Judge Tom P. Brady of Mississippi as the grandfather of the Councils.

Hall spoke of the "direct and open collaboration" between Northern and Southern rightist groups. Hall said the right-wing movement was supported by rank-and-file citizens, that rightists did not have horns, and that Citizens' Council members looked no different from anyone else. "These people think that they have principles too," he said. A member of the audience applauded.

ON WHICH SOAP-BOX?

Hall claimed he had spoken all over the South. He said that by appearing as a "current events speaker," he could get before all types of organiza-

the next national election. Hall said they would certainly be a factor.

THE ODD-BALL HOUR

Following the question-and-answer period, members of the audience were allowed to make three-minute speeches, and the podium was given over to a parade of unidentified crackpots—a man in a red tie who said there was only one race, the human race; a comical middle-aged woman; a shouting, swaying Negro; a grandmotherly-looking woman who said that Southern Negroes who joined the NAACP were made to suffer; and an elderly man who said there was no such thing as a concept of race except in the minds of human beings.

The Community Church is located at 40 East 35th Street. It is described as "an interfaith congregation," whose members are "Christians, Jews, Hindus, Moslems, Buddhists, Confucians."

Official Publication of the CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF AMERICA

Published monthly at 1014 Plaza Building, Jackson, Mississippi, by the
CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF AMERICA

Subscription \$2.00 a year—payable in advance.

Group Subscriptions \$1.00 per Member
(Minimum of 50)

BULK RATES—Parcel Post Prepaid.

100 Copies—\$10.00 a month—\$108.00 a year
250 Copies—\$20.00 a month—\$216.00 a year
500 Copies—\$37.50 a month—\$415.00 a year

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Need For Teen Training

A nationwide poll of teen-agers conducted by Purdue University dealt with the subject of racial segregation a few weeks ago. And while the validity of the poll is open to challenge, the results—if true—reflect the remarkable success that the race-mixers' devious propaganda tricks have had on American high school students.

As reported in the Chicago Tribune, a majority of today's teen-agers favor racial integration in schools and housing, and approve of President Eisenhower's action in sending Federal troops to Little Rock.

The Tribune noted "considerable—and deep felt—opposition to integrated schooling and housing among young people in the South." But to many Southerners, the results will come as a shock.

On a nationwide basis, 55 per cent of the students favor school integration; 11 per cent are undecided, but probably favor it; 25 per cent are opposed; and 6 per cent undecided, but probably opposed.

The Purdue poll reports from the South show 24 per cent favoring integration; 9 per cent probably in favor; 58 per cent opposed; and 6 per cent probably opposed.

Teen-agers on the East and West coasts and in cities are more likely to favor integration than Midwesterners, or those living on farms. And Catholics favor integration more than those of other faiths.

Questioned on mixed housing, 57 per cent of the teens okayed it, only 18 per cent were opposed, and 24 per cent were undecided. In the South, 43 per cent favored integrated housing, 28 per cent were opposed, and 27 per cent were undecided. This despite the fact that 64 per cent of those polled believe property values are lowered when Negroes move into white neighborhoods.

Should there be laws prohibiting interracial marriages? Teens answered 33 per cent yes, 41 per cent no, and the rest undecided. In the South, the answers were 52 per cent yes, 25 per cent no, and 21 per cent undecided.

More than half the high school students polled—53 per cent—think President Eisenhower was right in sending troops to Little Rock. Another 22 per cent probably approve, and only 19 per cent disagree, with 6 per cent probably against it.

As we said earlier, the validity of this poll is open to question. It was not stated how many teen-agers were queried, how many lived in the South, or, for that matter, what states the Purdue poll-takers considered as "the South."

But the tabulation certainly leaves us little cause for rejoicing. All too clearly, the culmination of years of careful planning and propagandizing by the race-mixers can be found in the results.

Even in the South, where presumably we parents seek to instill a sense of race pride and heritage in our children, the poll found surprising deviations from what has long been considered the "normal" Southern opinion.

Perhaps we had better get to know our own children better. Perhaps we should take the time to discuss these controversial issues with our youngsters. Perhaps in this way, we could help clear up some of the doubts purposely planted in fertile young minds by integrationist influences in our schools, colleges and churches.

If we do not take the time—if we sit idly by while our Southern youth is subjected to the insidious pressures so skillfully applied by those who have plotted our downfall for so long—then we shall have lost the battle by default. And the loss will be our just deserts.

In this struggle for the minds of our youth, we are up against a wily foe, who knows well how to plant confusion and doubt, how to utilize the idealism and rebellion inherent in the young, and how to mold the whole into a disturbed pattern of doubt and defeatism.

And no matter how tempting, the impulse to shift responsibility elsewhere must be resisted. This is primarily a job for parents. By word and by example, we must constantly strive to show our children that we are unswerving in our beliefs, unswayed by emotionalism, unshaken by argumentation, undismayed by the traitors in our midst. This task cannot be left to the schools. It cannot be left to the churches. And it certainly cannot be left

H B M G 3 ?



CITIZENS' COUNCIL, JACKSON, MISS.

An Epitaph For Ike

Once upon a time, in the happily-dead past, there lived a not-too-bright individual who, by an accident of birth, was known as His Britannic Majesty, George III. Now of HBMG3 couldn't be described as the most popular guy in his kingdom, especially in what some of his remote and destitute descendants still see fit to condescendingly describe as "the Colonies."

As a matter of fact, things got so bad that those Colonials finally started writing about HBMG3. Not TO him—mind you—but ABOUT him. And to make the situation even more uncomfortable, what they said was true.

To make a long story short, those Colonials whipped HBMG3 and all the hired soldiers he could ship over. Then they got busy and started out to form a country that turned out to be the envy of the world—the United States.

Right now, though, there are quite a few folks—especially over Arkansas way—who might feel like complaining a bit about the guy who's running the country now. But try as they might, they couldn't find any more appropriate things to say than what those Colonials had already said, back in 1776 in a paper they called the Declaration of Independence.

So, Ike, if you can stop for a minute between the 18th green and the bridge table, this is about YOU:

"... he has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

"He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

"He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

"He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

"For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

"For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

"For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

"For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. . . ."

That document has lasted an awfully long time; and, God willing, it'll be here a long time after we're all dead and gone.

In fact, Mr. President, one of the few things more enduring than that fragile piece of parchment is the inexorable verdict of history. What will history say of the Conqueror of Little Rock's Central High?

Is This Discrimination?

Instead of wailing, "What will the Reds say?" every time someone advocates a common-sense approach to racial affairs in the U. S., the government's information and propaganda services should look at the facts—and tell those facts over and over to people throughout the world.

In Why We Behave Like Americans, one Bradford Smith has presented some pertinent facts regarding race relations in this country. Some facts:

1. There are more Negroes (128,000) in college in the United States than all the Germans in German universities.

2. More Negroes own automobiles than all the 216,000,000 Russians and all of the 193,000,000 Negroes in Africa.

3. Since 1940, Negro wages in the U. S. have risen 400 per cent against 250 per cent for whites.

It might be added that in South Carolina alone there are more Negro school teachers than in the whole of Europe; more Negro teachers than in the State of New York and several neighboring states.

If that amounts to "discrimination," let the Reds make of it

Report From Tennessee

By Richard Burrow, Jr.

Dr. Donald Davidson, professor of English at Vanderbilt University and state chairman of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government recently discussed "The New South and the Conservative Tradition" at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine.

"Still Rebels, Still Yankees," Dr. Davidson's newest book, was one of 36 chosen as "Southern Books of the year" in competition sponsored by the Southeastern Library Association. It was published by the Louisiana State University Press.

Nashville — Chester Mason, chairman of the Parents Preference Committee has charged that the morning newspaper the Nashville Tennessean, wants forced integration and openly favors mixing of the races in Nashville schools. In a prepared statement issued by the Parents Committee, Mason said: "We know, and the Tennessean well knows, that the 'gradual approach' is nothing but a fancy costume, a paper-thin disguise, to dress up the NAKED POWER unlawfully put in the hands of the District Judge by the Supreme Court. No matter what 'plan' Judge Miller orders into effect, the NAKED POWER unlawfully vested in him by the Supreme Court then replaces the lawful authority exercised by the Board of Education and the Superintendent. The Judge becomes our educational ruler.

"Plain honesty requires that this ominous fact be made unmistakably clear. In utter brutality, the Supreme Court has put an intolerable burden upon the Federal courts and on the free people of Nashville and the South. We want that ugly fact to be understood. We shall continue to unmask any attempt to hide it from public view."

Memphis—The first Negro to take the entrance examination for Memphis State University to enter this fall was Robert Gladney of 1517 Willis St. It is significant to note that he is the son of a Memphis NAACP leader. Quite a few M.S.U. Alumni have expressed strong opposition to any Negroes attending their university.

Memphis and West Tennessee have not had any racial disorders because there has been no forced race-mixing. Should Memphis State become integrated, it may very well lead to a hardening of the peaceful relationships that have existed.

Milan—The Gibson County Chapter of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government is sponsoring the "Citizens' Council Forum" over Milan Radio Station WKBJ every Sunday at 2:00 p.m. First reports indicate a large listening audience in West Tennessee.

Exposed As Red, Meeting Flops

The Regional Council of Negro Leadership, a pro-integration group closely allied with the NAACP, held its annual meeting in Clarksdale, Miss., late in April, without two of the three white speakers it had announced would attend.

The RCNL boasted to the press the week before the meeting that three whites from New Orleans would address the Negro group. One of the three was Dr. James Dombrowski, executive director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

RED RECORD RECITED

Alert Mississippi newsmen immediately recalled that Dombrowski was listed in a publication of the Georgia Commission on Education. According to that document, he was identified with 45 Communists or Communist-front activities, including membership in the Communist Party itself. This fact was widely publicized.

The next day, one of the other two whites announced as speakers said the RCNL's announcement was "misinformation." The Rev. S. N. Snelling of the Wesley Foundation at Tulane University said he received only an informal invitation to stop by the meeting if he could, but his schedule would not permit. And N. E. Brown of the Loyola Law School staff was attending the annual meeting of the Louisiana Bar Association at Biloxi, Miss., and could not be contacted for a statement.

COMRADE STILL INVITED

Undaunted by the obvious snub, Dombrowski journeyed to the session and extended greetings, much to the chagrin of RCNL leaders.

At the meeting, the RCNL voted to ask the Federal Civil Rights Commission to investigate voter registration in Mississippi. The group claimed that Negroes are allowed to register freely in only six of the state's 82

Our Way of Life:

What's Happening To Us?

LOUISIANA PTA ACTS

Delegates to the annual Louisiana state convention of the Parent-Teachers Association at Baton Rouge late in April overran opposition to go on record with a strong statement urging PTA support for continued public school segregation.

A resolution passed by an overwhelming voice vote pledges the Louisiana PTA to "continue its cooperation with school officials in each community to study and pursue effective means in working toward retention of segregation in public schools."

The group's board of directors had suggested a watered-down version, which merely offered cooperation with authorities in "working toward a solution of the complex problem of school segregation."

But the 621 delegates didn't even allow that version to come up for a vote. They took up the strong, pro-segregation statement first, and shouted their approval without discussion. State president Mrs. George Walther of Lake Charles drew cheers when she ruled that a motion to adjourn the convention without voting on the resolution was out of order. A similar resolution was tabled during last year's convention at Lake Charles.

The vice-president of the Summerfield delegation, T. B. McKeithen, led the fight in favor of the strong statement. After its passage, he said, "It proves what the majority of the people of the state want."

UNION HONORS MIXERS

A predominantly-Negro union in New York City has voted its fifth annual "Better Race Relations" award to the nine Negro students who hid behind Federal bayonets to enter Little Rock's Central High School last fall.

Local 6 of the Hotel and Club Employees union praised the nine Negroes "for having the courage to fight for what is theirs."

(Editor's note—Since when does it take courage to follow a bayonet-wielding division of crack Army troops past a few white students?)

Other nominees for the union's dubious award, who lost out to the Negro students when the bus-boys exercised their franchise (No literacy test needed—Ed.) included two Mississippi editors, P. D. East of Petal, and Hazel Brannon Smith of Lexington, along with the Rev. Clarence Jordan, founder of Koinonia interracial farm in Georgia, and John Orr, Jr., who spoke up for integration in the Florida Legislature.

(Editor's note — Perhaps from this motley aggregation, the bus-boys chose wisely.)

TERROR IN "HEAVEN"

Violence flared up in paradise last month, as youthful Negroes in Detroit seemed bent on carving one another to bits, perhaps to make room for their Southern brethren heading for the "Promised Land."

Despite an earlier turndown, the Detroit Federation of Teachers prepared again to ask the board of education for police protection in the city's 42 high schools. Incidents involving Negro students armed with knives and rocks continued at a two-a-day pace, and several teachers have been attacked and beaten.

Police consented to discourage loitering by non-students around the schools, following several knifings and brawls between Negro boys.

JUDGE HITS NEGRO MORALS

At West Palm Beach, Florida, a criminal court judge delivered a sharp criticism of Negro morals after a Negro defendant used adultery as an alibi to win acquittal on a child molesting charge.

Judge Edward G. Newell lectured a group of Negro spectators in his courtroom after a jury freed Negro Willie Wright on the molestation charge. Wright was charged with having relations with a 14-year-old Negro girl. He testified that this was impossible, because at the time the girl claimed he was in one part of town, he was actually in another,



with the girl's mother. Both Wright and the mother are married.

After dismissing the jury and the defendant, Judge Newell stopped a group of Negro spectators before they could leave the courtroom. He told them they are "waging a war for racial equality," and said he wished Negro leaders had been at the trial to hear the "sordid mess" when Wright used adultery as a defense.

The judge advised the Negroes to clean up the morals of their community, and commented that he'd never before seen anything to match it.

PEGLER SEES THE LIGHT

Columnist Westbrook Pegler took a look the other day at national population trends, and found what he called "the greatest shift of population within our country in all our history."

Wrote Pegler: "The Negro is moving Northward, into misery lured by a few hundred hateful fat-cats in a small midtown batch of New York propaganda bureaus."

At the same time, he noted, "A great migration of white young people, most of them couples with small children and many of them educated, is going into the new industrial South. Most of those Negroes never will go back South. This immigration is for keeps. It may turn out well for descendants of the emigres long hence."

"Now we will begin to see the real quality of the political fakery who enticed masses of bewildered rural strangers into a North which had neither the social disposition nor practical accommodations to receive them. The Negro population of some rural Mississippi counties has fallen 30 per cent since 1950."

"And the New York state commission against discrimination has announced that the non-white population of greater New York increased by 320,221 or 41.3 per cent since 1950. The white population dropped 416,707, or 5.9 per cent. In the suburbs also, the increase of Negro population exceeded the increase of white population."

While all this is going on, Pegler writes, "Southern industry... is draining down into the South a great migration of superior young Yankees."

The columnist continues: "This shift of Negro population will be a sad and painful experience to most of the migrants. Their grandchildren may have a better time. Be it said, though, that Southern people are not rejoicing. The hatred there is not racial, but a proud, indignant white man's fury against New York's monopolistic power over publications, movies, radio and TV. There never before was such a power anywhere in the world. A congressional investigation is not a fantastic idea..."

Pegler concludes: "The North has no fitting quarters for the influx, and the bulk of the rural Negro migrants are greenhorns, bound to be bilked and led into evil ways by members of their own race."

MIXING HURTS NAVY MORALE

Citing men and morale as the U.S. Navy's two major problems, a noted

military analyst blames part of the morale drop on racial integration.

Hanson W. Baldwin writes in the New York Times that "the Navy is in no way the professional, high-spirited 'band of brothers' it once was."

The integrated Navy's common denominator of performance and efficiency is not high enough, Baldwin declares. And he points to "the all-too-frequent breakdown of internal communications within ships and within the fleet."

"The integration of Negro personnel in sizable numbers," Baldwin writes, "has decreased professionalism and proficiency."

POLITICOS PLAY, PUBLIC PAYS

Faced with an apparently unlimited supply of taxpayers' money and a lack of anything constructive to do, the five-man "New York State Commission Against Discrimination" has busied itself with producing a deceptively-slick-looking 24-page booklet, which it cynically titled "Manpower Unlimited."

The Commission's chief duty is a relatively simple one—it slaps the hands of any employer who fails to hire a Negro applicant for a job. If the employer behaves, the Commission generously concedes him the right to hire an occasional white job-seeker, provided of course that the white applicant is obviously at least twice as well-qualified as any disappointed Negroes who might be turned away.

Armed with a state law which pompously declares "opportunity for employment without discrimination" to be a "civil right," the Commission is nonetheless meeting a good bit of resistance in upstate New York. In fact, the opening pages of the booklet contain glaring evidence of this that cannot be hidden by the silky techniques of propaganda.

The booklet quotes an Ithaca cafe owner as saying "Negroes and whites don't mix." A Syracuse cab driver states that "a white man doesn't want to ride with a Negro cabbie." And in New York City itself, Commission sleuths couldn't find a single Negro soda-fountain attendant, although Negro dishwashers were in good supply. (By contrast, visit a Southern restaurant or soda fountain!—Ed.)

"Much of New York State still believes that Negroes don't mix with whites," the Commission admits. "A traveler through the Mohawk Valley finds many things the way they are in Georgia."

The Commission cites statistics which more than balance even the slight "gains" in Negro hiring it so loudly proclaims.

While bragging about isolated cases of employers hiring Negroes for jobs at which thousands of Negroes have been working for years in the South, the New Yorkers reveal that the breakthrough is not so much a matter of choice as one of necessity.

According to the Commission, in the decade between 1940 and 1950, New York State's white population increased only 7.7 per cent, while the Negro population skyrocketed an amazing 60.7 per cent. At the same time, the white populations of big cities dropped one per cent, while Negroes doubled their number and more.

The obvious conclusion overlooked by the Commission: when there are no whites to hire, some employers will consider Negroes.

(Editor's note—The commission has either reached a new high in hypocrisy, or a new low in stupidity.)

A TRAGIC SIDELIGHT

A practice parachute jump ended in disaster for five soldiers at Fort Campbell, Ky., late in April, when tricky wind gusts hit their chutes just before they landed. The five were dragged to their deaths, and some 150 other paratroopers were injured.

Some comment on this tragedy lays the blame for the deaths squarely at the door of the White House. It seems that the unit making the practice jump was part of the 101st Airborne Division—the Army unit that, on direct orders from the President, gave up soldiering last fall to engage in bayonet practice on white high school students at Little Rock, and to serve as personal bodyguards, chauffeurs and valets to the nine pampered Negroes who they escorted daily to and from Central High School.

The story going around is that those five paratroopers need not have been killed in the jump accident, and probably wouldn't have been had they received the benefits of thorough training in their hazardous duties, rather than being forced to serve as the NAACP's private goon-squad for so many months, while their military training suffered.

DIDN'T SEND BOX TOPS

According to a recent report, the

C-R Group Plans Official Snoopers

The Federal Civil Rights Commission voted on April 26 to set up "advisory committees" in each state. The committees would report on whether persons in their states are being denied the right to vote because of race.

Reports from Washington indicate that the Civil Rights Commission will try to set up committees in the Southern states first, then name similar groups later in the remaining states and territories.

State committee members will serve as unpaid volunteers. Commission staff director Gordon Tiffany says appointments to the state committees will be made after consultations with state and local officials and private groups, "to make sure the committees are representative of different shades of opinion on civil rights issues." Depending on the state's size, a committee of from five to nine persons is to be named.

Tiffany says the Commission "will welcome nominations for the state committees from all types of groups—racial, ethnic, religious, academic, publishing, veterans, labor, farm, business and women's organizations."

Incidentally, at last report, Tiffany had still not been confirmed by the Senate to his \$22,500-a-year staff director's job. His nomination was still awaiting Judiciary Committee action. But he is planning energetically the spending of the Commission's \$750,000 budget during the next fiscal year. Tiffany told newsmen that 500 applicants have asked for the 70 juicy staff appointments.

Fund May Lose Tax-Exempt Status

A Pennsylvania congressman has accused the Fund for the Republic of "giving aid and comfort" to Communist enemies of America. Representative Francis Walter urged that the Fund's tax-exempt status be revoked.

Walter, who heads the House Un-American Activities committee, said the Fund for the Republic "lacks the objectivity" to qualify as a tax-exempt organization.

A recent bulletin issued by the Fund for the Republic, which was established by the Ford Foundation, lists a number of grants to various schools and law groups for studies in the field of civil liberties. The Fund claims it does not have a policy of intervening directly in court cases. But one of the largest grants made by the Fund this year, \$50,000, went to the NAACP's Legal Defense and Educational Fund, "for education of the Negro community in its rights." And another \$47,000 grant was given a St. Louis group to sponsor an open-forum TV program series on similar topics.

The same bulletin also calls attention to a book recently published by the Fund. The authors of "Integration North and South," David Loth and Harold Fleming, state in their foreword, "The common notion that desegregation just can't work in the South is plainly contradicted by the findings." They go on to cite what they claim are 1100 separate instances of desegregation in Southern and border states.

day. The clerk opened an envelope, and out fell a scrawled note and a dollar bill. The note read: "Please send me some civil rights. Enclosed find \$1 to cover costs."

MIXED FAMILIES ENCOURAGED

The Children's Service Centre in Toronto, Canada, is looking for white parents for its 171 Negro orphans. The agency's head, Mrs. Jessie Dorian, says there aren't enough Negro families to adopt all the colored children, and that there is "a growing acceptance of mixed families in the community."

Harlee Branch, Jr., president of the Southern Company, which presides over the principal electric power companies of the Deep South, does not see the "Shrinking South" of Pulitzer prize winner Hodding Carter in Look magazine.

Famed columnist John Temple Graves writes that Carter's South-shrinking in the Look article impressed Mr. Branch as factually so wrong that he wrote a Connecticut stockholder who, naturally, was worried about his Southern investment.

HOW HIGH IS DOWN? "Mr. Branch recalls that per capita income in the Southeast has increased faster since 1929 than in any other region, from 52 per cent of the national average in 1929 to 69 per cent in 1955.

"For those who would have it that even though these states did push ahead for a while they are barely

CITIZENS' COUNCIL ON THE AIR

TELEVISION

New Orleans, La.—WJMR-TV Channels 12 and 20, Sunday 8 p.m. (Produced by Citizens' Councils of Greater New Orleans.)

Jackson, Miss.—WLBT (TV) Channel 3, Sunday 2:00 p.m. (Citizens' Council Forum," produced by Citizens' Councils of Mississippi.)

RADIO

(Citizens' Council Forum)

ALABAMA

Evergreen—WBLO (1470 kc.) schedule not received.
Selma—WGWC (1340 kc.) Sunday 12 noon.

ARKANSAS

Benton—KBBA (690 kc.) Sunday 1 p.m.

FLORIDA

Crestview—WJSB (1050 kc.) schedule not received.

Kissimmee—WRWB (1220 kc.)

Schedule not received.

GEORGIA

Cordele—WMJM (1490 kc.) schedule not received.

Monroe—WMRE—(1490 kc.) Monday 10:30 a.m.

LOUISIANA

Houma—KCIL (1490 kc.) Sunday 5:15 p.m.

Jonesville—KLEC (1480 kc.) Sunday 8:45 a.m.

Opelousas—KSLO (1230 kc.) Friday 6:30 p.m.

MISSISSIPPI

Aberdeen—WMPA (1240 kc.) Friday 5:30 p.m.

Brookhaven — WJMB (1340 kc.) Wednesday 2:15 p.m.

Columbus—WACR (1050 kc.) Friday 12 noon.

Jackson—WJDX (620 kc.) Saturday 12:45 p.m.

Leland-Greenville—WESY (1580 kc.) Schedule not received.

Louisville—WLSM (1270 kc.) Saturday 12:45 p.m.

Starkville—WSSO (1230 kc.) Saturday 6:45 p.m.

Tupelo—WELO (1490 kc.) Sunday 12:30 p.m.

Tupelo—WTUP (1380 kc.) Sunday 12:30 p.m.

NORTH CAROLINA

Lexington—WBUY (1440 kc.) Wednesday 7 p.m.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Orangeburg—WTND (920 kc.) Friday 12:15 p.m.

Sumter—WSSC (1290 kc.) Saturday 4:45 p.m.

TENNESSEE

Lexington—WDXL (1490 kc.) Friday 6:15 p.m.

Milan—WKBK (1600 kc.) Sunday 2 p.m.

Murfreesboro — WGNS (1450 kc.) Sunday 1 p.m.

TEXAS

Carthage—KGAS (1590 kc.) Sunday 12:45 p.m.

Center—KDET (930 kc.) Saturday 5:15 p.m.

Edinburg—KURV (710 kc.) schedule not received

Kilgore—KOCA (1240 kc.) Thursday 1 p.m.

Pasadena—KRCT (650 kc.) Sunday 4:30 p.m.

Post—KRWS (1370 kc.) Monday 1:30 p.m.

San Angelo—KWFR (1260 kc.) Sunday 5:15 p.m.

Tyler—KTBB (600 kc.) Sunday 5:45 p.m.

If your city is not listed, ask your local station manager to contact CITIZENS' COUNCIL, 1014 Plaza Building, Jackson, Miss. for full details. "Citizens' Council Forum" is made available free of charge as a public service.

Look Again, 'Look'!

percentage of increase per capita income from 1950 to 1955 (36 per cent against a national 24 per cent) while three other Deep South states were also ahead—Georgia with 31 per cent; Mississippi 30 per cent; Florida 28 per cent.

"Per capita increase in long-term savings in the six Deep South states from 1946 to 1955 was 64.2 per cent above that nation's. Bank deposits grew 61 per cent faster than the nation's.

CARTER'S LIVID LITTLE PILLS

"The number of business firms in operation increased 62 per cent more than the nation's (for 1944-1954). Manufacturing employment increased 48 per cent more than the nation's (1946-56) and 150 per cent in the most recent five-year period, 1951-56.

"Department store sales grew nearly 75 per cent faster in the decade

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Latest Little Rock Action

The dispute over school integration in Little Rock went into two different Federal courts recently.

A three-judge U.S. Court of Appeals in St. Louis rejected an appeal by Arkansas governor Orval Faubus against an injunction which ordered him not to use the National Guard to keep Negroes out of Little Rock's Central High.

"DO AS I SAY . . ."

In upholding the injunction, the appellate court said a state government cannot use its forces to suppress "the rights which it is duty-bound to defend." It also said the state cannot stop disorders "by using force to carry out the unlawful purposes of those who create the disorders."

Faubus' attorney indicated the governor would appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. Similar appeals by two white mothers were also denied by the St. Louis judges.

" . . . NOT AS I DO"

Still untested is the legality of President Eisenhower's use of Federal troops to enforce a court order. The U.S. Constitution and Federal law both specifically state that troops shall not be sent into a state unless requested by the governor or the legislature.

Meantime, Federal district judge Harry Lemley set June 2 for a hearing on the Little Rock school board's petition to delay the start of integration.

HOW SLOW IS FAST?

The petition asked the district court to define the meaning of "deliberate speed" as used by the Supreme Court in its 1954 integration decision. The board stated that "existing pupil unrest, teacher unrest, and parent unrest makes it difficult for the district to maintain a satisfactory education program."

Judge Lemley, of Hope, Ark., criticized the board's petition as "too indefinite" on a number of points. He said the board should say how long it wants to postpone integration, and that proof should be submitted "that a situation exists which calls for and justifies the relief sought."

Georgia Council Asks Ban On Mixed Sports Events

The States' Rights Council of Georgia has urged the Georgia Legislature to outlaw racially-mixed athletic contests in the state.

The Council's executive committee adopted a resolution pointing out that "race mixing in athletic contests is only a part of the general design and conspiracy of left-wing radical groups to break down the system of segregation, as successfully maintained in Georgia and throughout the South over a long period of time, in the interest of both races."

VIOLATES TRADITION

Lawmakers were told that Sally League baseball teams playing in Georgia are racially mixed, "in violation of the traditions, customs and laws governing race relations in Georgia and other Southern states."

In another development, the Richmond County chapter of the States' Rights Council went before city officials of Augusta, Ga., to protest appearance of a championship basketball team in the 8-to-12 age group in a national tournament at Scranton, Penn.

The Council objected because of the possibility that the Augusta team might face an opponent with Negro players. A group of 20 parents petitioned the city council to "stay out of the controversy" and not interfere with the boys' trip.

The city council's recreation committee neatly sidestepped the issue by deciding that the city "has no responsibility in the matter since we are not sponsoring any of the teams."

COULD DAMAGE PRESTIGE

States' Rights Council president John T. Hains urged the city not to give official sanction to the trip. Hains, an elementary school principal, said "such action as is necessary should be taken to prevent the team from representing Augusta, Richmond County, or the State of Georgia." He added that the Augusta team's appearance in a mixed contest "could damage Southern prestige."

City officials avoided committing themselves on the question by ruling that, although the city had contributed funds to such trips in the past, it was not acting as sponsor of the team.

Wisconsin

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find \$2 for a year's subscription to your fine paper. I want to thank you for giving me the chance to read material that has not been flavored by the left-wingers and liberals.

I wish you much luck and hope the Councils will continue to grow into a greater and larger organization.

Yours very truly,

Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus has charged a white professor at a Negro college and his wife with partial responsibility for the Little Rock school integration dispute. Faubus said Lee Lorch and his wife, Grace, have been identified as members of the Communist Party.

Lorch teaches mathematics at Philander Smith College, a Methodist-supported Negro school in Little Rock. He is currently teaching under a grant of \$9,800 from the National Science Foundation, an agency of the Federal government, whose funds come from taxpayers across the nation.

COMRADES CREATE CHAOS

Faubus claimed a Communist apparatus was at work in Little Rock, and that party members stirred up trouble during the integration dispute at Central High School. According to Faubus, the Lorchs were active both behind the scenes and openly.

Lorch refused to either confirm or deny Faubus' charge.

According to official records, Lorch was identified in 1950 as a Communist Party member by three separate witnesses before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. When called as a witness in 1954 he refused to answer questions about his Communist background.

AGITATOR AGITATED

His wife, Grace, is known to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee as an active functionary of the Communist Party, first in New England, then in the South. When subpoenaed before the subcommittee in Memphis last October, she refused to answer questions, and screamed her defiance at the committee. Senator William Jenner of Indiana told her "You wanted to create a scene, and you have accomplished your purpose. You are trying to hide the fact you are a Communist."

Prior to the hearing, she had been acclaimed by "liberals" for comforting a Negro girl who had been turned away from Central High by National Guardsmen mobilized by Governor Faubus.

Court Curb Voted

The Senate Judiciary Committee has recommended passage of legislation curbing some of the powers of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Under the proposed law, the Court's power to rule in cases involving subversion would be curtailed, and states would be given the right to prescribe their own qualifications for the practice of law, with these qualifications not subject to review by the Court.

Committee approval of the Legislation came after several months of hearings. Other similar legislation is pending.

Book Reviews

THE TESTING OF NEGRO INTELLIGENCE

By Dr. Audrey M. Shuey
J. P. Bell Company, Inc.
Lynchburg, Virginia
\$4.00

"The Testing of Negro Intelligence" by Dr. Audrey M. Shuey, chairman of the Department of Psychology at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, concludes that the intelligence of the Negro race is consistently lower than that of whites.

Dr. Shuey, a native of Illinois and a graduate of Columbia University, said Negroes have averaged consistently below whites on intelligence tests and the results point "to some native differences between Negroes and whites as determined by intelligence tests."

Twenty years of research and analysis, Dr. Shuey said, indicated to her that racial differences in intelligence are present in the border and northern states as well as in the rural and urban South. Relatively small differences were found between the intelligence quotients of northern-born and southern-born Negro children in northern cities.

"The Testing of Negro Intelligence" contains a foreword by Dr. Henry E. Garrett, professor emeritus of psychology at Columbia University.

Dr. Garrett says that there has been "confusion, deliberate phoney material and pure misrepresentation" concerning comparative mental abilities of whites and Negroes and that some scientists have argued that racial differences, if found, "should immediately be explained away as being somehow immoral and reprehensible."

"I welcome every honest effort to aid Negroes in improving their status as American citizens, but I do not believe that it is necessary to 'prove' that no racial differences exist, nor to conceal and gloss them over, if found, in order to justify a fair policy toward Negroes," Dr. Garrett writes.

"The Testing of Negro Intelligence" should be a standard scientific reference work in every well informed per-

Baptists

(Continued from p. 1)

of Humanity," speaks in grandiose terms of "creative Christian world citizenship."

WIDE, WIDE WORDS

Jones claims "The reason why we should be brotherly is that God is fatherly and the universe tends toward cooperation, from the one-celled amoeba to the United Nations."

"The psychologists find no racial discrepancies in intelligence quotients," Jones states.

(Editor's note—According to the many documents in our files, this statement is completely untrue.)

Jones says "Since Heaven is not segregated on racial or national lines, we must learn to love and live in an expanding fellowship of God's kingdom on earth." He ends on a rhapsodic note, "The unity of eternity is a challenge to the unification of humanity."

A Report by Stewart A. Newman of the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Wake Forest, N. C., "The Christian's Obligation To All Races," says the Southern ideal of racial separation "is a reflection upon the sincerity of our Christian profession."

Newman writes, "Christian civilization in general and church groups in particular stand condemned for their attitude and conduct toward people of other races."

YES, BOSS?

And Cornell Goerner, in a Report titled "Race Relations: A Factor In World Missions," says it is "absolutely imperative that any trace of 'white superiority' be eliminated from the thinking of the missionary." Goerner writes that some missionaries find themselves working below native supervisors, and thus, "the missionary must be color blind."

Nor have the ladies been overlooked in this racial propaganda. "A Guide For Community Missions," distributed by the huge Woman's Missionary Union, urges interracial work between white and Negro groups.

TEA AND CHITTLIN'S

"Have a program in the Woman's Missionary Society or Young Woman's Auxiliary about the Negro," the book urges. "Invite the president of a nearby Negro WMS or the pastor of a Negro Baptist church to make a short talk."

"Plan together!" the WMU publication orders. "Let us hold to the thought that cooperation means working together. Let us keep our attitude that of Christian sisters and not one of superiority of class or color."

The official Guide upholds the Supreme Court's school integration decision, and hails progress already made in mixing the races.

"The transition from segregated to integrated schools will not be a smooth one anywhere in the South," the Guide states. "Southern Baptist women can help to prepare the people in their communities for implementation of the Court's decision. No better service can be offered . . ."

AID THY ENEMY

According to the Guide, "now is the time for Baptist women to lend their influence in this area where common sense, understanding and Christian integrity are essential. When Negro pastors, teachers and leaders know white Baptist women are interested, it will give them courage."

As a final suggestion, the Guide says "Your community missions committee may well plan for a vacation Bible school with Negro women leaders, using white or Negro college students who are willing to serve."

The 50th annual report of the Christian Life Commission which will be presented at the Houston convention contains a "call for racial reconciliation." "The American people can do better than to accept social usages," the report states in part. "We join our Presbyterian brethren . . ." (For Presbyterian action, see separate story in this issue—Ed.)

YANKEES LOVE 'EM MORE

Northern Baptists, not to be outdone, have gone on record completely against any racial distinctions. The race relations resolution of the American Baptist Convention was read into the Congressional Record by Senator Frank Carlson of Kansas.

The resolution contains a six-point program which declares membership in each church open to everyone, regardless of race; orders each church to choose its minister without regard to race; pledges church efforts to bring about total race-mixing in schools, housing, and employment; dedicates church members to base their fellowship with others on individual merit without regard to race; declares that each Baptist organization, school, home and hospital will follow a policy of integration; and cautions members against activity in any organized group or movement that works to retain segregation, such groups including country clubs, fraternities and sororities, service clubs, property owners' associations, the Citizens' Councils, and all other

Letters To The Editor

Kansas

Dear Sir:

Have just received my copy of the March issue. Imagine my surprise to see the poster reprinted which appears on the local busses running from the suburbs into Kansas City, Mo. I surely did not know this was a national project.

How many other transit companies do you suppose display this, and who paid for them?

Sincerely,
Mrs. D. M. McK.
Mission, Kansas

(Editor's note—The poster to which this reader refers originally appeared in busses and subways in New York City. We learn it has also been used in Philadelphia. Apparently, vote-hungry politicians elsewhere are adopting this method of propagandizing a captive audience, at the taxpayers' expense.)

Ohio

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing some notes concerning recent attacks on white teen-aged girls in Cleveland by gangs of young Negro hoodlums. I am a public-relations man, and through my contacts with the press, have been able to verify these facts.

I honestly feel that the average Cleveland resident is against any further integration. However, the circulation-hungry newspapers and the local politicians, many of whom are Negroes, have combined to ram a continual stream of racial abuses down the throats of the citizens of Cleveland.

To date, five of the 30 young Negro thugs have been apprehended, but it looks very doubtful that any more will be arrested. Several Negro politicians have already started a campaign to get these punks released, saying that "boys will be boys." Unfortunately, I must ask that my name not be used. It seems strange that in a land such as ours, we cannot express a heart-felt opinion on a controversial subject that affects the lives of all of us. However, as you can see from the material I enclose, mob rule and mob protection is in order when it comes to the Negro, and although the time may come when we can stand up and speak as a man should be able to do, that time has not yet come to integrated Cleveland.

Sincerely,
(Name withheld)
Cleveland, Ohio

(Editor's note—Similar shocking reports reach us daily from all parts of the integrated North. These reports are too numerous to mention individually, but all reflect the same general conditions. At the present time, the NAACP is accusing police in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Kentucky of "brutality" and "persecution," simply because officers in these cities used the necessary measures to capture young Negro law-breakers. If such intimidation continues, some observers fear that police in Northern cities will be reluctant to arrest Negroes for even the most obvious offenses. Significantly, no such reports are received from the supposedly-benighted South.)

Mississippi

Dear Editor:

Integration does not work, as I know from having lived in the North all through my childhood, up to age 17. I attended integrated grammar, junior high, and senior high schools. It was a period in which deep resentments were fostered in each race, where the potentials of each were lost in endless conflict, and where the good points of each were stifled.

In my New York school, Negro students—both boys and girls—came to classes armed with razors and switch-blade knives. White children and teachers were threatened and cut up.

Our teachers, the poor souls, were expected to cope with the most unpleasant situations created by an uncontrolled mob, ranging all the way from filthy language to the actual spreading of human filth in the classroom.

There have been millions of words written by radicals trying to push desegregation, but little is written revealing conditions as they actually exist. Many Northern whites deplore the situation, and in my home town on Long Island, there is a sort of unofficial segregation which is a constant headache to the so-called liberals.

Sincerely,
Mrs. J. P. M.
Eupora, Mississippi

New York

Dear Editor:

Senator Russell B. Long, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee of five other Senators are presently considering to recommend S.759, a legislation introduced in the Senate by Senator William Langer, designed to procure authorization for persons of African ancestry in the U. S. A., just those who desire to, to take up permanent residence in Liberia, West Africa.

The government and people of Liberia welcome such a plan of industriously-minded people of U. S. African stock who wish to come over to help advance the country, but the plan prefers U. S. government acquiescence first, as a number of people themselves are willing to make Home in Liberia and have expressed so in Subcommittee Hearings in Washington, D. C.

Senator Long, Chairman of the Senate Committee and Senator Langer, introducer of the bill, at the request of those who wish to re-settle, are interested in assisting the volunteers who want S.759 approved, realizing that its enactment would be a strengthening to African-American relations through one or more of the Billions of Foreign Aid Funds. This is not too much to ask for, considering who the people are that have requested the aid and the purposes intended, compared to others who are presently getting U. S. A. authorization and appropriation of Billions of Foreign Aid assistance.

Some time ago the Legislatures of fourteen States, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana passed Resolutions distinctly recommending this plan which, under the Administration of President Abraham Lincoln, was advanced and which we now advocate.

We would appreciate it very much for you to print this letter in your newspaper as a request to readers to write to Senator Russell B. Long, and their Senators and Representatives to support the passage of S.759.

Respectfully yours,
Benjamin Gibbons, President
Universal African Nationalist Movement, Inc.
102 West 116th St.
New York 26, N. Y.

Texas

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find my renewal to your paper. I showed several people the issue in which you published the article on the Reconstruction era in Mississippi, and it really popped their eyeballs!

There are many Yankees down here, and I have had them swear to me that there never was a Reconstruction period. I was born and raised in Shreveport, La., so you and I know better.

Also, please send me a "Remember Little Rock" rubber stamp. Keep up the good work.

Yours truly,
R. R. R.
LaMarque, Texas

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